sis (?), *Pyramidella auris-cati*, *Nassa albescens*, *costellifera livida* and *globosa*, *Scintilla* n. sp. ; *Mactra* n. s. (?), *Tellina rhomboides*, *Venus affinis* and *alabastrum*, *Cœcella* n. s. (?) *Corbis fimbriata*, *Hemicardium cardissa*, *Rocellaria* n. s. (?), *Loripes* n. s. (?).

Notes on the Genus Hara,—*by Surgeon* F. Day.

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In the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, for 1860, p. 152, Mr. Blyth proposed forming the genus *Hara*, for the reception of some siluroid fishes which had been described by different naturalists, and he placed the four following Indian and one Chinese species as component parts of it.

1. *Pimelodus hara*, H. B. termed *Hara Buchanani*, Blyth.
2. ,, *conta*, H. B. ,, ,, *conta*.
3. ,, *aspera*, McClelland,,, ,, *aspera*.
4. ,, *carnaticus*, Jerdon, ,, ,, *carnatica*.
5. *Hara filamentosa*, Blyth.

Further enquiry, however, appears to show that this list requires revision; first as regards *Hara? (Pimelodus) aspera*, McClelland, the description is far too vague to be able to decide whether his fish really belongs to this genus, whilst his figure is equally unsatisfactory, and useless for the purpose. It appears very like the *Hemipimelodus (Pimelodus) cenia*, H. B., which is also re-figured in Sykes' *Fishes of the Deccan* as *Pimelodus itchkeea*, Sykes, a species which extends from the Bombay side of the Deccan, and the Mahanuddee, certainly as far as the Irrawaddi. However, without further materials, or an examination of the original specimen, the species must remain doubtful, which is not material with reference to the Indian Fish fauna, as it came from Chusan.

Omitting then McClelland's fish, we have, according to Mr. Blyth, four Indian species remaining, but of these one does not appear to belong to this genus, namely, the *Pimelodus carnaticus*, Jerdon, which is the young of the *Bagarius Yarrellii*, Sykes. I obtained an identical specimen to the one described from the same locality, the Bowany river in the Madras Presidency.

Hara filamentosa, Blyth, as I have already remarked in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, is the same as *Hara (Pimelodus) conta* of Hamilton Buchanan. This reduces the Indian species to two, to which, however, I will add a third one, *Hara Jerdoni*, a new species which I shall describe and figure from a specimen given me by Dr. Jerdon, who lately obtained two in the Sylhet district.

Before, however, describing the new species, I propose offering some remarks on the genus *Hara*, as it does not appear that any Indian specimens have reached European Museums, neither have any drawings been published. Amongst the original sketches in H. B. MS. collection is a very good figure of the *Pimelodus Hara*, H. B.

The genus has been referred to the group *Bagarina* defined by gill membranes not confluent with the skin of the isthmus, their posterior margins being free, even when united together, &c., but in reality it forms a portion of the group *Bhimoglanina*, defined by gill membranes confluent with the skin of the isthmus, anterior and posterior nostrils close together with a cirrus between; rayed dorsal, if present, short, and belonging to the abdominal portion of the vertebral column; the ventrals (except in one genus, so far as is known) being inserted behind it.

Genus—Hara, Blyth.

Head somewhat depressed, osseous superiorly, mouth small, terminal or sub-inferior, gill openings narrow, and the membrane confluent with the skin of the isthmus; cirri eight, the maxillary ones having broad bases; eyes small, subcutaneous. Villiform teeth in the jaws, and in a band on the palate. First dorsal with a serrated osseous spine and 5 or 6 rays; adipose dorsal of moderate length, ventral with six rays, and rather short, caudal forked.

The geographical distribution of the genus in the British Indian Empire, appears to be from the Mahanuddee on the west to the Salwin in the east, whilst I have taken them as far inland as Mandalay in Upper Burma. I have not obtained specimens in any of the Madras rivers, although one would contend that they are probably present in the Kistna and Godavery, whose fish fauna in the siluroid family generally resembles that of the Mahanuddee.

These little fishes in their external appearance are so generally similar to the *Bagarius*, that the native fishermen of Orissa persisted that they were merely their young. They frequent the same localities, namely rivers which are swollen to floods during the rainy season. They get beneath vegetation and under stones, and are generally found mixed with the shells, slime, and refuse which is drawn by nets to the shore, but being small and valueless as food, are frequently overlooked.

Hara Jerdoni, sp. nov. Pl. IV, figure 2 *a. b. c.*

D.$\frac{1}{5}$ P.$\frac{1}{6}$? V.6. A.10 C.12.

Length of head $\frac{1}{4}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length.

Height of body $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length.

Eyes, three diameters from the end of the snout.

Head depressed, half wider opposite the opercles than high, and slightly wider than long. Its upper surface rugose, and its superior longitudinal furrow extending nearly to the base of the occipital process, where it terminates in a small pit. Snout rounded, mouth small, transverse, with the upper jaw slightly the longest. The nasal bones terminate in a small spine on either side above the centre of the mouth. Maxillary cirri reach the gill opening, all the others are shorter. Occipital process $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide at its base. Shoulder bone moderately triangular, rugose, and with two prominent ossicles posterior to, but in a line with it; between it and the occipital process and parallel with them is an intermediate bony prolongation reaching to opposite the basal bone of the dorsal fin.

Fins.—The dorsal spine equals the length from the posterior margin of the orbit to the end of the snout, it is serrated posteriorly. The length of the base of the adipose fin is a little more than half that of the dorsal fin. Pectoral spine flattened and slightly longer than the distance between the snout and the base of the dorsal fin, when laid backwards it reaches nearly as far as the end of ventrals; it is strongly denticulated internally with 12 curved teeth, whilst externally it has 26 smaller ones directed backwards; ventrals inserted posterior to the base of the dorsal, caudal forked, none of its rays elongated.

Skin smooth.

Colours—brownish, irregularly banded with a darker tinge, cirri annulated with black.

The three species of Indian *Hara* may be distinguished one from another by the following characters :—

Hara Buchanani, Fig. 1, *a. b. c.*, skin with blunt spinate ossicles ; pectoral spine as long as the head from the base of the occipital process to the end of the snout, its external spines alternately directed forwards and backwards, no elongated caudal ray.

Hara Jerdoni, Fig. 2, *a. b. c.*, skin smooth ; pectoral spine as long as from the base of the dorsal fin to the end of the snout, its external spines directed backwards, no elongated caudal rays.

Hara conta, Fig. 3, *a. b. c.*, skin tuberculated (having smooth tubercles, giving it the appearance of that of a Geckoid lizard) ; pectoral spine as long as the head, from the base of the occipital process to the end of the snout, its external spines directed backwards. An elongated ray in the upper lobe of the caudal fin.